



# Bulletin

<https://tasfieldnats.org.au>

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*Easter Camp participants. Photograph Geoff Carle*

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## Program

Thursday 1st August: Meeting	Guest speaker: Dr Craig Johnston - Restoration of kelp forests.
Saturday 3rd. August: Excursion	Excursion to Fossil Cove, Blackmans Bay
Thursday 5th September: Meeting	Guest Speaker to be announced
Sat. 7th.or Sun.8th. September	Excursion. Venue to be announced
Thursday 3rd. October: Meeting	Guest Speaker: Perpetua Turner, who will present on Bryophytes
Sat. 5th or Sun 6th. October: Excursion	Venue to be announced

**General Meetings** start at 7.15 pm for 7.30 pm on the first Thursday of the month and feature a guest speaker on natural history (no meetings or excursions in January). Meetings are held in the Life Science Building at the University of Tasmania.

**Excursions** are usually held the following Saturday or Sunday, meeting at 9.00 am outside the Museum in Macquarie St, Hobart. Bring lunch and all-weather outdoor gear. If you are planning to attend an outing, but have not been to the prior meeting, please confirm the details on the club website as late changes are sometimes made.

# Rocky Whelans Cave, kunanyi/Mt. Wellington

5th. May 2019

The May outing to Rocky Whelan's Cave on kunanyi/ Mt Wellington began at the Springs in misty weather with coffee and breakfast at Lost Freight for some members. Our outing was 'inspired' by Stefan Eberhard's cave exploration talk at the May Club meeting but was more in keeping with the skill set of our small group of Field Nats – no cave diving involved!

Instead we focussed on the vegetation, birds and snails. The lower and ground storey vegetation is very sparse on the Springs section of the Fingerpost Track and we speculated whether this is due to drought, maturation and shading by the surrounding forest or grazing by wildlife – even the hard water fern *Blechnum wattsii* had been heavily grazed.

The cave is a sandstone outcrop – not really a cave at all; it is part of the quartz rich sandstone formed during the Triassic (180-230 million years ago) which covered the mudstones on the lower levels of the mountain. These sandstone outcrops can be seen above approximately 600m in the cliffs and promontories around the Springs including Rocky Whelan's Cave, Sphinx Rock, Crocodile Rock and Snake Plains.

[www.wellingtonpark.org.au/assets/wellingtonpark\\_geology.pdf](http://www.wellingtonpark.org.au/assets/wellingtonpark_geology.pdf)

It appears from newspaper reports of the day that Rocky Whelan wasn't a very nice person at all.

Whelan was sentenced to 7 years and was transported from England on the *Marquis of Hastings*, arriving in Sydney on 31 July 1827. He escaped and took to highway robbery for which he was arrested and tried in Sydney, then transported to Norfolk Island, where he was involved in the unsuccessful taking of the brig *Governor Phillip*.

For these crimes Rocky spent a total of eighteen years on Norfolk Island until 1854 when the penal colony closed and all the convicts were relocated to Port Arthur. He was sent to Hobart and assigned to the public works gang. He only lasted two days before he absconded again, this time into the rugged bush land of Mount Wellington. (Wikipedia)

He supposedly used this sandstone cave for shelter and after his capture in 1855, John 'Rocky' Whelan confessed to the murders of at least five men in Van Diemen's Land.

**Anna MacEldowney**

## Plants (Angiosperms)

*Nematolepis squamea*  
*Pittosporum bicolor*  
*Cyathodes glauca*  
*Richea sprengelioides*  
*Dryophila cyanocarpa*  
*Monotoca glauca*  
*Olearia stellulata*  
*Gonocarpus teucroides*  
*Epacris impressa* (pink, white and light pink forms)  
*Hakea lissosperma*  
*Dianella tasmanica*  
*Zieria arborescens*  
*Olearia argophylla*  
*Coprosma hirtella*  
*Coprosma quadrifida*  
*Goodenia lanata*  
*Tasmannia lanceolata*  
*Eucalyptus ovata*  
*Eucalyptus delegatensis*  
*Eucalyptus johnstonii*

## Ferns

*Polystichum proliferum*  
*Blechnum wattsii*  
*Microsorium pustulatum*  
*Asplenium flabellifolium* (Necklace fern)  
*Huperzia australiana* (grazed)

## Birds

Eastern Spinebill  
Green Rosella  
Grey Shrike Thrush  
Grey Currawong  
Superb Fairy Wren  
Spotted Pardalote (heard)  
Silvereye  
Pink Robin

## Snails

*Caryodes dufresnii*  
*Helicarion cuvieri*  
*Tasmaphena sinclairi*  
*Gratilaoma* sp "Knocklofty"  
*Trocholaoma parvissima*  
*Tasmathera ricei*  
*Gadaropa* sp "Ringwood" (?)

*Gadaropa* sp "Ringwood" is previously known from Ringwood Track and Illa Brook both near Lachlan, and from a single specimen from near Junction Cabin. However the Ringwood and Illa Brook specimens

have some differences to the Mt Wellington material so there may be more than one species involved. This genus has one species across the north of the state but several in the south. I had previously failed to find more around Junction Cabin so it was great that Abbey and I found a cluster of eight specimens on the Fingerpost Track.



Scrub Tit seen after the walk on kunanyi/Mt Wellington.  
Photograph: Mick Brown

## Easter Camp at Mole Creek

Friday 19<sup>th</sup> April, 2019

Twenty-six or so Field Nats, (adults and children), met around lunchtime on the grassy riverside picnic area at the lower end of the Liffey Falls track for the start of the Easter camp. Those with more spring in their stride raced ahead to the falls, 3 km upstream, whilst the rest of the group potted up the mossy green path alongside the stream, in true Field Nats style. This end of the falls was apparently a lot less crowded with people than the top section of path, and we had a lovely walk through the rainforest.

By late afternoon we regrouped to travel to our accommodation at the Mole Creek Cabins. These made for a very comfortable and versatile base as we had the whole site to ourselves and there was a good range of hut sizes: from studio cabins to the spacious Trappers Hut.

But, there was no time to tarry, as we had a 6pm dinner booked at the Marakoopa Café. The owners of the café had very kindly offered to provide our group a meal and a showing of the film *Sixteen Legs*, which celebrates the life of the Tasmanian Cave Spider (*Hickmania troglodytes*). So, after a warming dinner of chicken and vegetable curries, we ruggied up, (quite literally, as blankets were handed out!), and settled down on the sofas in their small cinema.

This spider is currently the inaugural “Cave Animal of the Year”, as decided by the Australian Speleological Federation in January 2019. In the next 10 years it is planned that the annual cave animal will represent the full range of Australian states. The programme is supported by the Federation’s Karst Conservation Fund, and we were generously sent a package of cave spider bookmarks and stickers as a memento of our visit to the area by Cathie Plowman, a member of this group.

The film was very informative and entertaining, and the photography was amazing. We learnt that the Tasmanian Cave spiders are the last of the old Gondwanan lineage of spiders with the nearest relatives found in South America. They are endemic to Tasmania, can live for decades and are the largest spider found here, growing to the size of a dinner plate (they have very long legs). The spiders are troglophile animals, meaning that they live in twilight zones: cave entrances or other dark cool sheltered areas such as the underside of bridges or hollow logs. In the caves they are a top order predator feeding mainly on cave crickets (*Micropanthus* species), caught in the spider’s large sheet webs, which can be up to one metre wide.

The title of the film must relate to the delicate and very strictly choreographed mating ritual that takes place, hopefully enabling the male to not only fertilize the eggs on the female, but also to escape with his life!

Once the eggs are fertilized, the female weaves a thick egg sac which is suspended from the roof, and then guards it for the nine months in which it takes for the spiderlings to mature and emerge.

We enjoyed the film and it was a very useful to watch it prior to our visit to the caves, the next day.

## Saturday 20<sup>th</sup> April

The plan was to rendezvous at Westmorland Falls track, only a short drive from the cabins, at 9am. Some of us were briefly diverted by coffee and treats at the Mole Creek market so missed the official photo at the start of the walk!

The track is a gentle 4km return forested walk with the vegetation getting wetter and more luxuriant closer to the falls. Everyone was kept busy, whether they were exploring the falls, or the plentiful life on the track including lots of fungi. The blue *Mycena interrupta* was an exciting find for some of us.

Next visit was to the limestone Marakoopa Caves where we had a private tour of the Glow worm caves booked for 1.15pm. The cave tour was excellent. We were taken to the lower levels of the system which the stream runs through, so making this a



‘wet’ cave system. As well as the beautiful display of cave formations of stalactites and stalagmites, we were lucky enough to spot a couple of cave spiders and cave crickets plus ghostly mountain shrimps (*Anaspides tasmaniae*) in the clear stream waters.

Glow worms (*Arachnocampa tasmaniensis*) sparkled both from afar as ‘stars’ on the roof of the cave and up close in one little patch, where we were able to see the hanging silky threads and the larval worm lying in wait for prey using its pulsing phosphorescent light.

Once out in daylight again we met up with the rest of the party, who, instead of visiting the caves, had opted to explore the nearby Fernglade walk.

The short walk to the Alum Cliffs at Mole Creek was next on the agenda. This scenic walk through dry eucalypt forest leads out to a rocky promontory at the end of a spur, with spectacular views down into the Mersey river gorge far below and along the valley.

Then it was time to head back home to a very pleasant BBQ on the patio of the Trappers Lodge under the moonlit sky.

## Sunday 21<sup>st</sup>. April

(The Easter Bunny visited in the early morning! Thank you for the eggs!)

Lobster Falls had been on the proposed agenda, but after the previous day’s busy itinerary, most people had decided to take things a little easier.

Many of us visited Wychwood, a delightful private garden near Mole Creek, which has been home to plant collectors for many years and is designed to showcase exotic plants. It features an orchard, vegetable garden and stylish topiary hedges and sculptures.

The autumnal colours of the many deciduous plants were beautiful, particularly the enormous and rampant Siberian grapevine, but the children were probably more entranced by the mulch munching robot zooming around the back lawn! Then, after all that excitement it was time to say goodbye.

## Thank you!

Many thanks to the organizing committee for a very enjoyable and interesting Easter trip.

**Jane Catchpole**

## Easter Camp species lists

### Lichens - Westmorland Falls walk 20 April 2019 (Sabine)

?*Austroparmelina pseudorelicina*  
*Baeomyces heteromorphus*  
*Bunodophoron australe*  
*Cladia aggregata*  
*Cladonia* ?*ramulosa*  
*C. rigida*  
*C. scabriuscula*  
*Coegonium implexum*  
*Hypogymnia* ?*lugubris*  
*Leifidium tenerum*  
*Lichenomphalia chromacea*  
*Menegazzia* ?*nothofagi*  
*Pannaria minutiphylla*  
*Pertusaria* spp.  
*Pseudocyphellaria brattii*  
*P. glabra*  
*Stereocaulon ramulosum*  
*Sticta stipitata*  
*Usnia* spp.  
Several unidentified crustose lichen species

### Snails (Kevin)

Four localities were sampled for snails - Liffey Falls (L), Marakoopa (M), Westmoreland Falls (W) and Honeycomb Caves/Wet Cave (H). Honeymoon Caves/Wet Cave had not been sampled before at all. For the other localities, a \* means a new record for this locality. In all, 16 native and five exotic species were recorded.

#### Native species

*Tasmaphena sinclairi* (central north colour form) (W)  
*Prolesophanta dyeri* (M)  
*Paralaoma mucoides* (M, H)  
*Gratilaoma halli* (L, M, W\*, H)  
*Trocholaoma parvissima* (L\*, W\*, H)  
*Punctidae* sp. “Micro Cripps” (L\*, M, H) *Pedicamista* sp. “Chisholm” (M\*)  
*Planilaoma luckmanii* (L\*, W\*)  
*Gadaropa gadensis* (W\*)  
*Groveiana hookeriana* (L)  
*Bonhamaropa* sp. (M, H)  
*Kannaropa subrugosa* (L)  
*Diemenoropa kingstonensis* (L, M)  
*Tasmanaropa tasmaniae* (L, W\*)

*Stenacapha hamiltoni* (L, W, H)  
*Cystopelta petterdi* (L)

### Exotic species

*Oxychilus cellarius* (L, M, H)  
*Deroceras reticulatum* (L)  
*Arion intermedius* (L, W, M, H)  
*Arion silvaticus* (L)  
*Lehmanna nyctelia* (L, W, M)

The record of *Pedicamista* sp “Chisholm” was a 50 km range infill - the species is common in the north-west and north-east but has never been recorded from the central north. The record of *Arion silvaticus* is only the second confirmed record of this species from Tasmania (the first was from a garden at Crabtree). It is probably widespread but overlooked.

The predatory *Oxychilus cellarius* has caused severe damage to native snail populations at one site above the Marakoopa cave car park since my last visit 30 years ago.

### Birds

Superb Fairy Wren  
Bassian Thrush  
Grey Fantail  
Forest Raven  
Green Rosella  
Brown? Thornbill  
Scarlet Robin  
Spotted Pardalote  
White-browed Scrubwren

### Fungi

*Amanita effusa*  
*Amanita muscaria*  
*Ascoryne sarcoides*  
*Bisporella aff. citrina*  
*Dactronia brunneoleuca*  
*Calocera guepininoides*  
*Clavulinopsis amoena*  
*Coprinus comatus*  
*Coprinellus disseminatus*  
*Crepidotus nephrodes*  
*Dermocybe canaria*  
*Descolea recedens*  
*Discinella terrestris* = *Phaeohelotium baileyana*  
*Entoloma indigoticoumbrinum*  
*Entoloma panniculus*  
*Gymnopilus junonius*  
*Hemimycena* sp.

*Heterotextus peziziformis*  
*Hymenoscyphus berggrenii*  
*Hymenotrorrendiella clelandii*  
*Hypoxylon aff. placentiforme*  
*Hypoxylon howeanum* (young)  
*Leucocoprinus* sp. ‘white’  
*Marasmiellus affixus*  
*Marasmius* sp x 2  
*Mycena austrororida*  
*Mycena cystidiosa*  
*Mycena interrupta*  
*Mycena kuurkacea*  
*Mycena subgalericulata*  
*Oudemansiella gigaspora*  
*Pluteus* sp  
*Polyporus melanopus*  
*Psathyrella echinata*  
*Ryvardenia campyla*  
*Stereum ostrea*  
*Stropharia formosa*

### Invertebrates (Kristi)

#### Liffey Falls track

Mites: *Eupodidae* spp.  
**Molluscs:** Hedgehog Slug - *Arion intermedius*  
**Spiders:** *Arkys alticephala*  
Tiny white spider, (Spider egg cases)  
**Insects**  
*Cicada Exuvium*  
Hairy Cicada *Tettigarcta tomentosa*  
Wingless Grasshopper *Phaulacridium vittatum*  
Muscid Fly *Helina* sp (from the *Helina whitei/hirtibasis/lei* Group)  
Chironomid midge with dark wings  
Sun Fly *Diplogeomyza diaphora*  
Sun Fly *Trixoleria maculata*  
Scuttle Fly *Megaselia* sp.  
Crane Fly *Limoniidae*  
Wood Gnat *Sylvicola dubious*  
Ichneumonid wasp  
Honeybee *Apis mellifera*  
Psocoptera Bark louse nymph  
Anthelid Caterpillar parasitised by Wasp  
Rove Beetle *Staphlinidae*: Subtribe *Gyrophaenina*  
Fungus Beetle *Choleva* sp or may have been changed to *Nargomorphus* sp.  
Ladybird *Cleobora mellyi*  
*Collembola* Springtails  
Cf. *Hypogastrura* sp.

## The Cabins

Psocoptera Bark Louse

## Honeycomb Cave Area

Platform Spider Stiphidion facetum

Black Ant Dolichoderinae

## Westmorland Falls track

Inchman Myrmecia forficata

A golden coloured ant Notoncus spinisquamis

Armoured Scale Diaspididae

Case Moth cases Psychidae

3 unidentified species

Cockroach sp1 (continued right)

Species Name	Liffey Falls	Westmoreland Falls	Fern Glade walk/Marakoopas Caves
<b>FERNS from Annabel Carle</b>			
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	✓	✓	
<i>Asplenium appendiculatum</i> ssp. <i>appendiculatum</i> (Syn. <i>A. terrestre</i> )	✓		
<i>Blechnum fluviatile</i>	✓	✓	✓
<i>Blechnum nudum</i>	✓	✓	✓
<i>Blechnum wattsii</i>	✓	✓	✓
<i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	✓	✓	✓
<i>Histiopteris incisae</i> (Batswing fern)	✓	✓	✓
<i>Crepidomanes venosum</i> (Syn. <i>Polyphlebium venosum</i> ) (Bristly filmy fern)	✓		
<i>Hymenophyllum cupressiforme</i> (Common filmy fern)	✓	✓	
<i>Hymenophyllum flabellatum</i> (Shiny filmy fern)	✓	✓	
<i>Hypolepis rugulosa</i>	✓	✓	✓
<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i>	✓	✓	✓
<i>Notogrammitis billardiensis</i>	✓	✓	
<i>Notogrammitis heterophylla</i> (Syn. <i>Ctenopteris heterophylla</i> )		✓	
<i>Polystichum proliferum</i>	✓	✓	✓
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	✓	✓	✓
<i>Sticherus tener</i>	✓	✓	
<i>Tmesipteris obliqua</i>	✓		
<b>LIVERWORTS from Annabel Carle</b>			
<i>Marchantia</i> sp	✓	✓	✓
<b>MOSESSES from Annabel Carle</b>			
<i>Cyathophorum bulbosum</i>	✓	✓	
<i>Polytrichum</i> sp	✓		
<i>Ptychomnion aciculare</i>	✓	✓	
<i>Thuidium</i> sp.	✓	✓	

Planthopper nymphs cf. *Cixiidae*  
 Bush Fly *Helina colossi*  
 Scuttle Flies *Megaselia* sp  
 Longicorn Beetle *Ancita* sp.  
 Springtails *Collembola Setandosa capitata*,  
*Hypogastrura* sp, *Ceratophysella* sp.  
 Millipede *Pogonosternum* sp  
 Mite *Linopodes* sp.  
 Small dotted spider  
*Platyhelminthes* Canary Worm *Geoplanaria sugdoni*

#### Alum Cliffs Track:

Chalcid wasp (not identified)  
 Male Flower wasp *Tiphidae*  
 Inchman *Myrmecia forficata*  
 Tussock Moth *Acyphas semiochrea* cocoon and  
 emerging caterpillars  
 Cockroach Sp 2  
 Horned Treehopper *Ceraon tasmaniae*  
 Gum Weevil *Gonipterus* sp  
 Leaf beetle *Monolepta subsuturalis*  
 Fireblight leaf beetle *Peltoschema orphana*  
 Wingless Grasshopper *Phaulacridium vittatum*



*Inchman (or perhaps 25mm person??)*  
 Photograph: Kristi Ellingsen

### Marakoopa Cave (Annabel)

*Anaspides richardsoni*(?) (Tasmanian Mountain Shrimp)

Ref: The Tasmanian Mountain Shrimps, *Anaspides* Thomson, 1894 (Crustacea, Syncarida, Anaspididae).  
 Shane T. ahyong

“Note: [In this paper] extensive series of *Anaspides* have been examined, the largest so far assembled, the taxonomy and distributions of the species are significantly clarified. Nevertheless, important

questions remain. The several morphological forms identified within each of the most widely ranging species (*A. richardsoni*, *A. swaini* and *A. jarmani*) might represent simple phenotypic variants or indicate more significant population differentiation. This is particularly apropos to *A. richardsoni*, which, in addition to non-spinose epigeal forms, includes three cave forms at Mole Creek and markedly spinose forms similar to *A. spinulata* on the western Central Plateau.”

*Arachnocampus tasmaniensis* (Tasmanian Glow-worms)

*Hickmania troglodytes* (Tasmanian Cave Spider)

*Micropathus tasmaniensis* (Tasmanian Cave Cricket)

## Goat Bluff and Hope Beach

### Saturday 8 June 2019

The name Goat Bluff has been in use since 1839 when it appeared on Plan 77, district of Monmouth. The 30 metre high sandstone cliffs extend out into Storm Bay, separating Calverts and Hope Beaches. It is certainly aptly named, judging by the deeply rutted track which leads down through dense coastal scrub to the beach.

At the foot of the bluff a low sandstone outcrop leads out onto Hope Beach (also known as Roaring Beach) sweeping away to the west.

The group of 12 Field Nats soon set about looking for treasures - perhaps hoping to find the gold bullion reputed to have been buried here in 1827 when the ship Hope ran aground. At the time there had been speculation as to the cause of the ship wreck. Perhaps it was due to the magnetic anomaly found by Matthew Flinders between Betsy Island and the Iron Pot which was later found to cause compass deviations of between 17 and 26 degrees.

But treasures, there were .... In the shelter of the cliffs flotsam had gathered, swept ashore by the sea - tiny fish, tendrils of weed, birds' feathers and even the severed head of a silver gull. Offshore Black Jack Reef and its small light beacon brought forth memories of the \$40 million catamaran, *Condor II*, which ran aground there during speed trials in 1994.

The broad sward of sand was relatively clear of human refuse and the walking pace was frequently punctuated by stops to inspect the many items of natural debris – mainly seaweed which harboured all sorts of other critters and a few small sponges. At the top of the beach, light and shadow played amongst the marram grass on the dunes.



Further along, the surf was subdued in the lee of Betsy Island. Here, piles of kelp had been deposited, harbouring other treasures. Then, on the tide line, swathes of shells had accumulated.

Towards the western end of the beach the decibels rose. We were mesmerised by the roar of the surf as we gazed into the distance across what was once described as Speaks Bay by Lieutenant John Hays in 1793 and Matthew Flinders in 1798. Away in the distance we could see the white speck of the Derwent Light, the second oldest operating lighthouse in Australia on the Iron Pot, first lit in 1832.

Find of the day was a tiny Pot-bellied seahorse, still alive, amongst the shore-side debris. It lived to see another day – carefully carried back to the cars in a container of seawater by Robyn Gates before being released again at Opossum Bay.

The winter chill had been kept at bay by the weak sunshine – and a great day was had by all.

**Erika Shankley**

## Lauderdale to Seven Mile Beach

**Saturday 6<sup>th</sup> July 2019**

The Lauderdale to Seven Mile Beach walk is an easy and well-maintained gravel track, a little over 3 km in each direction. Ten Field Nats turned out on a pleasant July morning.

The track starts at the Lauderdale Yacht Club carpark and follows the coast through former farmland and remnant woodlands of white gum, blue gum and *Allocasuarina*. The track has very good coastal views and a side-track down to a small beach along the way. The geology is mostly mudstone with some dolerite along the shore.

The first kilometre of the track from Lauderdale has housing on the uphill side, then the rest is flanked by private property on the slopes of Single Hill.

Birds of both woodland and shore were plentiful and diverse, though mostly a predictable list of species. A highlight was seeing seven black cockatoos fly over Single Hill on their way to Seven Mile Beach. One Bennetts wallaby and a suspected bandicoot were also seen, as well as several rabbits near the Roches Beach end.

Only two species of native land snail were recorded on this trip - *Magilaoma* sp “Tasmania” and *Paralaoma hobarti*, alongside numerous exotics.

The club records (searched by our librarian Annabel) show that the last time we were at Lauderdale was

to look at the Salt Marshes with Vishnu Prahalad in Aug 2013. The club made an earlier trip to the area in February 1963 with Len Wall to look at birds. Records show that members travelled to Lauderdale by bus and an option was to walk home via Howrah(!).

**Kevin Bonham**

### Birds (Mick and Eddie)

Australian Magpie (*Cracticus tibicen*)  
Black-faced Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax fuscescens*)  
Brown Thornbill (*Acanthiza pusilla*)  
Crested Tern (*Thalasseus bergii*)  
Eastern Rosella (*Platycercus eximius*)  
European Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis*)  
Forest Raven (*Corvus tasmanicus*)  
Galah (*Eolophus roseicapilla*)  
Green Rosella (*Platycercus caledonicus*)  
Grey Butcherbird (*Cracticus torquatus*)  
Grey Fantail (*Rhipidura albiscapa*)  
Kelp Gull (*Larus dominicanus*)  
Little Black Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*)  
Little Pied Cormorant (*Microcarbo melanoleucos*)  
Little Wattlebird (*Anthochaera chrysoptera*)  
Masked Lapwing (*Vanellus miles*)  
Musk Lorikeet (*Glossopsitta concinna*)  
Noisy Miner (*Manorina melanocephala*)  
Pacific Gull (*Larus pacificus*)  
Scarlet Robin (*Petroica boodang*)  
Silver Gull (*Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*)  
Sooty Oystercatcher (*Haematopus fuliginosus*)  
Spotted Dove (*Spilopelia chinensis*)  
Spotted Pardalote (*Pardalotus punctatus*)  
Superb Fairy-wren (*Malurus cyaneus*)  
Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus funereus*)

### Flora (Mick and Eddie)

*Acacia dealbata*  
*Acacia mearnsii*  
*Acacia melanoxylon*  
*Acrotriche serrulata*  
*Allocasuarina verticillata*  
*Astroloma humifusum*  
*Austrostipa* sp  
*Beyeria viscosa*



*Bursaria spinosa*  
*Carpobrotus rossii*  
*Dianella revoluta*  
*Diplarrena moraea*  
*Einada nutans*  
*Epacris impressa*  
*Eucalyptus globulus*  
*Eucalyptus obliqua*  
*Eucalyptus viminalis*  
*Euchiton japonicum*  
*Exocarpos cupressiformis*  
*Geranium potentilloides*  
*Hydrocotyle* sp  
*Indigofera australis*  
*Juncus palidus*  
*Juncus pusillus*  
*Lepidosperma laterale*  
*Lepidosperma* sp  
*Lissanthe strigosa*  
*Lomandra longifolia*  
*Myoporum insulare*  
*Plantago varia*  
*Poa labillardierei*  
*Poa sieberiana*  
*Pteridium esculentum*  
*Rhagodia candolleana*  
*Rytidosperma* sp  
*Senecio quadridentatus*  
*Senecio* sp (woolly)  
*Tetragonia implexicoma*  
*Themeda australis*  
*Viola hederacea*

## Library Corner

### Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL) Project

(<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/collection/bhlau>)

The project to incorporate our publications 'The Tasmanian Naturalist,' Easter Camp reports and our Circulars/Quarterly Newsletters/Bulletins into the BHL is nearing completion. As reported in January all the Easter camp reports are now uploaded. In addition

- All of The Tasmanian Naturalists 1907-2018 are now available on line via BHL with the exception of #126 2004 which has a fold out map which needs more complex scanning.
- Circulars/Quarterly Newsletters/Bulletins are

progressing well. All of the 2006-2018 Bulletins are now uploaded as well as many of those between 1965 and 2006. Work continues on the missing editions for this period. They will then concentrate on the early editions from 1907-1964.

### Missing Bulletins

Our own hard copy collection was missing the Bulletin #112 February 1967. Perhaps scarcely surprising when the 7 Feb 1967 Bushfires are considered. However, Museums Victoria were holding a copy which was postmarked Moonah 13 Feb 1967, less than a week after the bushfires. The secretary of the day Kelsey Aves who lived in 12 Elizabeth Street should perhaps be commended!

BHL have now scanned and uploaded this edition as part of the BHL project and we at least now have a copy in our collection.

However, we are still missing a complete copy of Bulletin #123 Feb 1968. Museums Victoria cannot help with this one and we ask if any of our older members still have a collection of Bulletins stored somewhere and if they could check to see if this edition is amongst them. We would love to obtain a copy of it.

### Other Archival projects

The family of Alan Hewer (1917-1999) past TFNC President has donated a number of Alan's slides to the club. It has been decided that the ones depicting club and camp activities are to be digitised in the next few months and we plan to have (a selection of?) them up in the Archives section of our website in due course.

### New to the Library

The TFNC Library book catalogue has been updated to include our recent acquisitions.

The catalogue as at July 2019 can be found on our website at <http://tasfieldnats.org.au/library/>

### Book accessions since January 2019

'THE POO FLIP' by Rob Wiltshire & Illustrations by Jane Burrell. Published 2018 by UTAS Biological Sciences

This is the latest in the 'Flip' series which are portable, all-weather, easy-to-use reference for bushwalkers & naturalists. It contains life size guide to the scats of 30 species of Tasmanian native mammals as well three introduced species and some bird pellets.

**Annabel Carle, TFNC Librarian**

# Big Punch Bowl, Moulting Lagoon Saturday 16 Feb 2019

## Flora

This plant list was inadvertently omitted from the previous issue of The Bulletin.

A plant list for the Moulting Lagoon area may be downloaded from the Natural Values Atlas (NVA)

### Additional species sighted in the Big Punch Bowl reserve

Cyperaceae - *Lepidosperma laterale*

Casuarinaceae - *Allocasuarina monilifera*

Ericaceae - *Lissanthe strigosa*(?)

Polygonaceae - *Persicaria prostrata*

Myrtaceae - *Melaleuca pustulata*

Santalaceae - *Exocarpos cupressiformis*

Additional species from around the edge of Moulting Lagoon (outside The TLC Land)

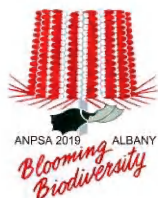
Aizoaceae - *Disphyma crassifolium*

Chenopodiaceae - *Sarcocornia blackiana*

Chenopodiaceae - *Tecticornia arbuscula*

Myrtaceae - \**Kunzea ericoides* – in flower. Only one plant sighted. A recent arrival in Tasmania, a native on the mainland and NZ.

Rhamnaceae - *Pomaderris apetala*



## National Wildflower Conference Albany, Western Australia Sept-Oct 2019

The Wildflower Society of Western Australia is hosting the 2019 Blooming Biodiversity Conference in Albany, Western Australia from 29 September to 4 October.

Blooming Biodiversity will celebrate the unique flora that is the global biodiversity hotspot of the South West region of Western Australia.

More information can be found on the TFN website and at the Conference website

[www.bloomingbiodiversity.com.au](http://www.bloomingbiodiversity.com.au)



## Tasmanian Community Landcare Conference

The conference will be held on the weekend of  
25-27 October at The Blundstone Arena  
Bellerive.

Tickets and more information available from  
the website:

<https://www.landcareaus.org.au>

## About The Tasmanian Field Naturalists Club

We encourage the study of natural history and support conservation. People of any age and background are welcome as members.

For more information, visit our website

<https://www.tasfieldnats.org.au/>

or email [secretary@tasfieldnats.org.au](mailto:secretary@tasfieldnats.org.au) or  
write to: GPO Box 68, Hobart, 7001

### Subscriptions are:

Family \$35

Single \$30

Single Junior or Concession \$25

### Three ways to pay:

by cheque to the Club address,

by Paypal (follow the links on our website or  
EFT to the Club account:

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This Bulletin is published quarterly and mailed or emailed to all members.

Editor: Deirdre Brown

Your articles and photos for the Bulletin are welcome. The deadline for submission of articles for the October Bulletin is 19th. September.

Please email to the editor at

[tfn.bulletin.editor@gmail.com](mailto:tfn.bulletin.editor@gmail.com)